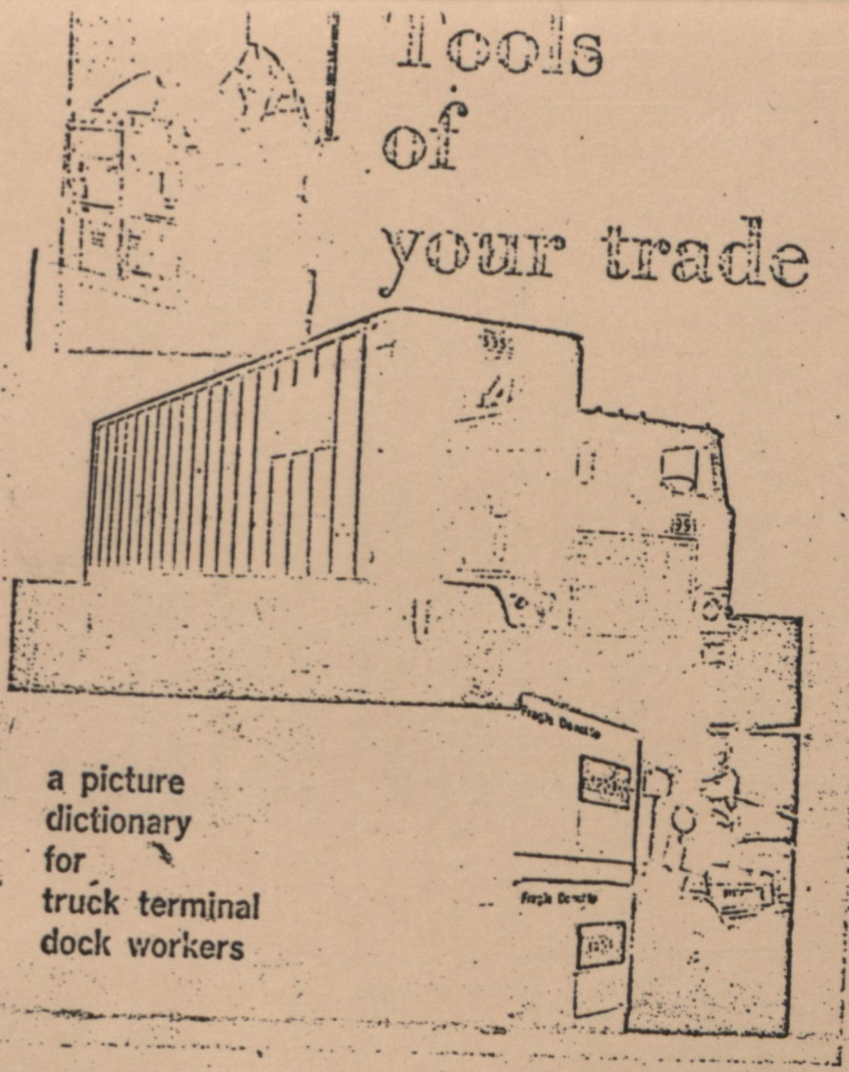
Tools of your trade



a picture dictionary for truck terminal dock workers

[illegible]

[illegible]

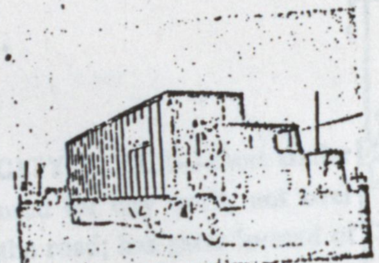
[illegible]

Tools of your trade

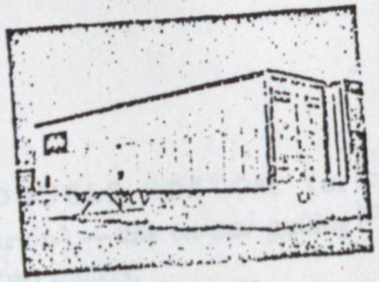
This booklet tells you some of the many things you will need to know about your job as a truck terminal dock worker. It describes the most important equipment and tools you will be using and explains some of the terms that are used at most trucking terminals.

You may come across some things on your dock that are not in this booklet. When this happens or when you have *any* questions about your work, always ask your foreman or supervisor. He is there to help you do your job.

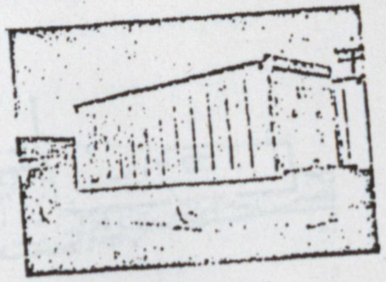
THE TRUCK



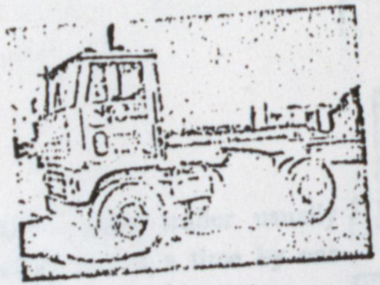
TRACTOR SEMI-TRAILER



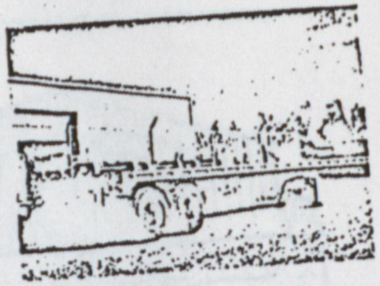
TRAILER



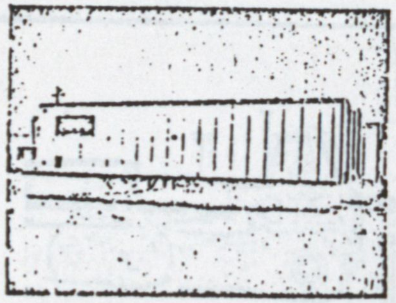
TRUCK



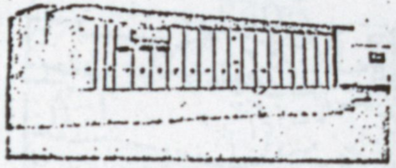
TRACTOR



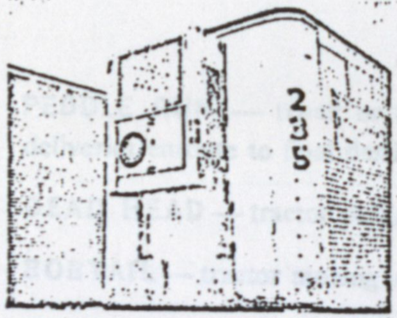
FLAT-BED



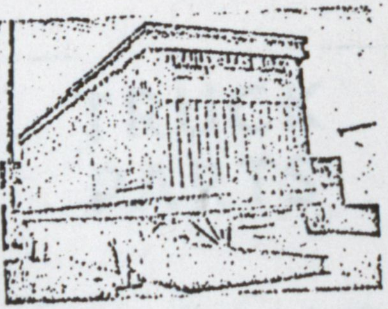
VAN — truck or trailer with a permanent top.



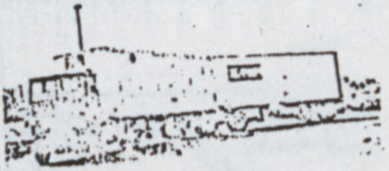
OPEN TOP (or rag top) — truck or trailer without a permanent top.



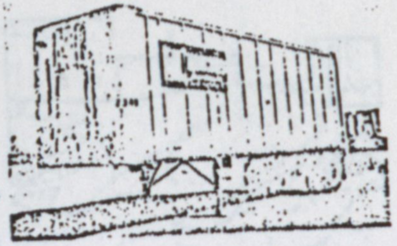
REEFER — insulated van type trailer used for keeping items cold or warm.



CITY FLYER—short trailer used for city work, not over the road; has gates instead of doors.



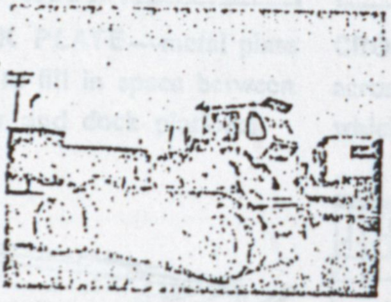
DOUBLE BOTTOM (or train) — one tractor pulling two trailers.



PUP — small trailer usually pulled two at a time by one tractor.

TRUCK PARTS

SCREW (or tandem tractor) — tractor with three axles.

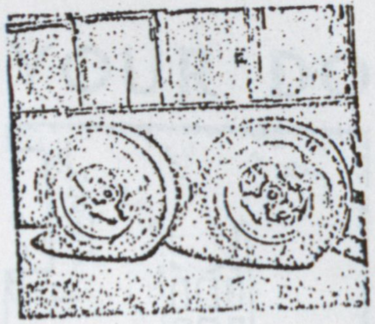


SPOTTING HORSE (or switching tractor) — tractor used for moving trailers in and out of dock and around yard.

PEDDLE RUN — truck or trailer that is loaded to make deliveries enroute to final destination.

DEAD HEAD — tractor pulling an empty trailer.

BOBTAIL — tractor moving without pulling trailer.

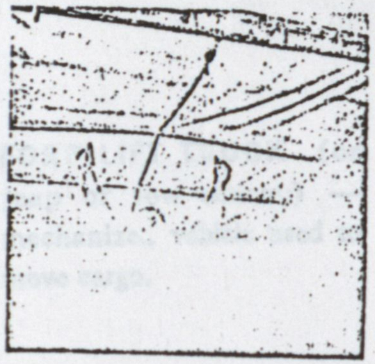


TANDEM AXLE — double axle on trailer or tractor.

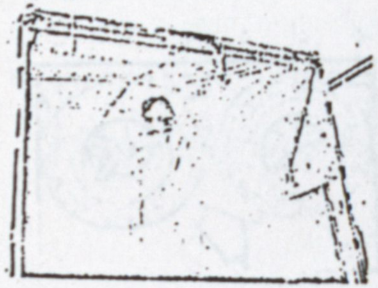
DOLLIES — wheels at front of trailer used to hold trailer up while it is detached from tractor.

5th WHEEL — metal part on tractor that hooks on to the trailer.

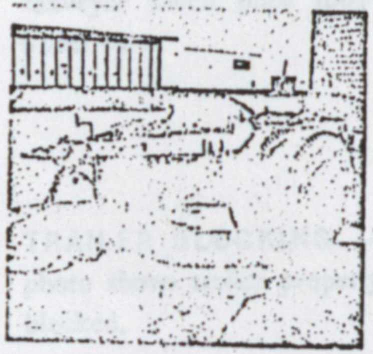
DOCK PLATE—metal plate used to fill in space between trailer and dock platform.



CROSS BOW — bar spread across top of open top on which tarpaulin fits.

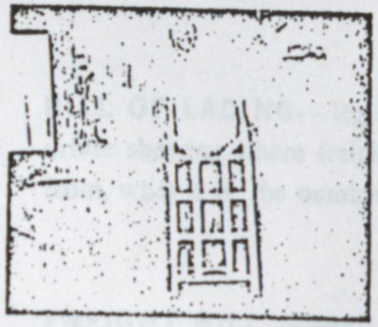


HEADER BAR—bar on rear of open top to which the doors fasten.

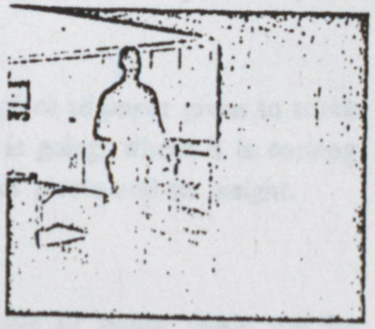


CONVERTOR DOLLIE — equipment linking two pups to make a train.

YOUR DOCK TOOLS



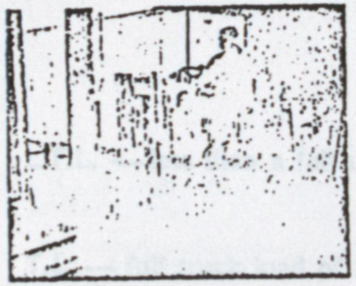
TWO-WHEEL HAND TRUCK



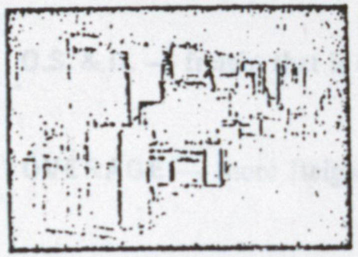
FOUR-WHEEL HAND CART

JOHNSON BAR (or micro dollie) — large movable crowbar.

BARREL TRUCK — two-wheel hand truck used for moving barrels or drums.



FORK LIFT TRUCK (or jeep or tow motor) — mechanized vehicle used to move cargo.



DRAG LINE — automatic conveyor which pulls four-wheel carts.

TRAILER BLOCKING — photo shows trailer properly blocked.

CROSS DOCK — taking freight from one trailer and loading it immediately into another trailer.

IMPORTANT WORDS

BILL OF LADING — legal piece of paper given to truck driver showing where freight is going, where it is coming from, what it is, the number of pieces and its weight.

FREIGHT BILL — legal piece of paper made out by transportation company showing the same information as bill of lading.

CONSIGNOR — person who is sending the freight.

CONSIGNEE — person to whom the freight is being sent.

OVER THE ROAD (OTR) — freight moved between cities or states.

L.T.L. — less than a full truck load of freight.

T.L. — full truck load of freight.

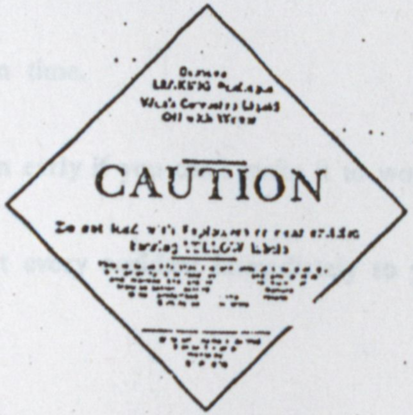
O.S. & D. — freight that is over, short or damaged.

OVERAGE — more freight than the bill of lading shows.

SHORT— less freight than the bill of lading shows.

DAMAGED — freight that has been damaged.

STOP! DANGEROUS ARTICLES



Whenever you see a sign that has this shape (it may be red, green, yellow or white) on freight you are loading or unloading STOP and NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY. This sign warns you that the cartons contain dangerous articles such as explosives, poison, acids or flammable gas.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Things for you to write down and remember.

Name of Company ____________________

Address ____________________

____

Phone Number ____________________

Name of Supervisor or Foreman ____________________

____

BE A SUCCESSFUL DOCK WORKER

Always be on time.

Always call in early if you can't make it to work.

Always report every accident immediately to your foreman.

NOT SHOWING UP FOR WORK IS THE MAIN REASON FOR DISCHARGE IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY.

Glossary of Definitions and Trade Terms

e trucking industry, like most industries, has a vocabulary of technical terms
rtaining to various divisions of the industry, to operating practices, and to equip-
ent types. In addition, it has a vernacular which varies from one part of the coun
another. In general, the definitions given here follow recognized authorities (26
wever, there are listed certain definitions which do not have clear authoritative
backgrounds but are generally acceptable in the industry and are used in this report

Truck or motor truck -- A single self-propelled commercial motor vehicle carrying
load on its own wheels and primarily designed for the transportation of property
commodities. (When used as a general term, "truck" may refer to any type of c
mercial motor freight vehicle.)

Single-unit motor truck -- One constructed to carry only its cargo, and not equipped
pull a trailer.

Power unit or power vehicle -- A general term referring to any vehicle equipped wit
an engine for propulsion and arranged to pull a trailer.

Tractor or truck tractor -- A self-propelled motor vehicle designed primarily for
pulling semitrailers and constructed so as to carry part of the weight and load of
a semitrailer. (A tractor is basically a motor truck with a short wheelbase and
cargo body.)

Tractive truck -- A motor truck constructed to carry a cargo body and to pull a trail
railer pulled may be either a semitrailer or a full trailer depending on whethe
the tractive truck is equipped with a semitrailer fifth wheel, or with a full traile
pintle hook.)

onedary power unit -- A cross between a tractive truck (which carries a cargo bod
and a tractor (which pulls a semitrailer). In this study it is classed as a tractive
truck.

Trailer or truck trailer -- A commercial motor vehicle designed to carry a cargo and
to be pulled by a tractive truck or a tractor. (When used as a general term it may
mean either a semitrailer, a full trailer or a pole trailer, and may be equipped
with any one of the various types of cargo bodies.) (Trailers built as mobile living
quarters are known as trailer coaches and mobile homes, but frequently are called
house trailers.)

Semitrailer -- A truck trailer equipped with one or more axles and constructed so th
a substantial part of its weight and load is carried by the tractor or tractive truc
which pulls the semitrailer. A semitrailer may have one or more load-carrying
axles located under the rear half of the vehicle. A semitrailer with two axles
grouped under the rear half of the vehicle frequently is known as a tandem-axle
semitrailer.

Full trailer -- A truck trailer constructed so that practically all of its weight and lo
rests on its own wheels. It may have two or more load-carrying axles.

converter dolly -- A short trailer chassis assembly consisting of axle and a
assembly, tires, springs, frame for lower fifth wheel, drawbar, and other parts
designed to convert a semitrailer to a full trailer.

Pole trailer -- A special type of semitrailer designed to be pulled by a truck or trac
and attached by means of a reach or pole, or by being "boomed" or otherwise se
cured to its tractive truck or tractor, and intended for transporting long or irre
ularly shaped loads, such as poles, logs, pipes, or structural materials which a
capable generally of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting ax

Tractor combination or combination -- A general term used to describe two or mo
hicles, one of which is a power vehicle, that are connected together for

Trucking Terms

Glossary of Definitions and Trade Terms

The trucking industry, like most industries, has a vocabulary of technical terms pertaining to various divisions of the industry, to operating practices, and to equipment types. In addition, it has a vernacular which varies from one part of the country to another. In general, the definitions given here follow recognized authorities (26). However, there are listed certain definitions which do not have clear authoritative backgrounds but are generally acceptable in the industry and are used in this report.

Truck or motor truck — A single self-propelled commercial motor vehicle carrying its load on its own wheels and primarily designed for the transportation of property or commodities. (When used as a general term, "truck" may refer to any type of commercial motor freight vehicle.)

Single-unit motor truck — One constructed to carry only its cargo, and not equipped to pull a trailer.

Power unit or power vehicle — A general term referring to any vehicle equipped with an engine for propulsion and arranged to pull a trailer.

Tractor or truck tractor — A self-propelled motor vehicle designed primarily for pulling semitrailers and constructed so as to carry part of the weight and load of a semitrailer. (A tractor is basically a motor truck with a short wheelbase and no cargo body.)

Tractive truck — A motor truck constructed to carry a cargo body and to pull a trailer. (Trailer pulled may be either a semitrailer or a full trailer depending on whether the tractive truck is equipped with a semitrailer fifth wheel, or with a full trailer pintle hook.)

Dromedary power unit — A cross between a tractive truck (which carries a cargo body) and a tractor (which pulls a semitrailer). In this study it is classed as a tractive truck.

Trailer or truck trailer — A commercial motor vehicle designed to carry a cargo and to be pulled by a tractive truck or a tractor. (When used as a general term it may mean either a semitrailer, a full trailer or a pole trailer, and may be equipped with any one of the various types of cargo bodies.) (Trailers built as mobile living quarters are known as trailer coaches and mobile homes, but frequently are called house trailers.)

Semitrailer — A truck trailer equipped with one or more axles and constructed so that a substantial part of its weight and load is carried by the tractor or tractive truck which pulls the semitrailer. A semitrailer may have one or more load-carrying axles located under the rear half of the vehicle. A semitrailer with two axles grouped under the rear half of the vehicle frequently is known as a tandem-axle semitrailer.

Full trailer — A truck trailer constructed so that practically all of its weight and load rests on its own wheels. It may have two or more load-carrying axles.

Trailer converter dolly — A short trailer chassis assembly consisting of axle and wheel assembly, tires, springs, frame for lower fifth wheel, drawbar, and other parts designed to convert a semitrailer to a full trailer.

Pole trailer — A special type of semitrailer designed to be pulled by a truck or tractor and attached by means of a reach or pole, or by being "boomed" or otherwise secured to its tractive truck or tractor, and intended for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads, such as poles, logs, pipes, or structural materials which are capable generally of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting vehicles.

Trailer combination or combination — A general term used to describe two or more vehicles, one of which is a power vehicle, that are connected together for operation on the road. In general, the name of each combination indicates the types of vehicles that are connected together in the combination.

There are different types of trailer combinations in common use in the United States. Because vehicles with different numbers of axles can be used in making up these combinations, the convenient axle classification code developed by the Bureau of Public Roads is used in this report. In this code, each digit represents the number of axles of one vehicle of a combination. The symbol for a trailer combination consists of two or three digits separated by hyphens. The first digit of a combination represents the power unit. An "S" before the second digit in a combination symbol indicates a semitrailer, the power unit usually being a truck tractor. A digit appearing without an "S" in either the second or third position in a combination symbol represents a full trailer. If a digit without an "S" appears after the digit for the power unit, it indicates that the trailer is a full trailer and that the power vehicle is a tractive truck. A tractor semitrailer and full trailer combination requires three digits, the center one of which is preceded by an "S".

The names, axle classification symbol (Fig. 50), and number of axles for typical trailer combinations are shown, as follows:

Name of Trailer Combination	Axle Classification Symbol	No. of Axles in Combination
Tractor and semitrailer	2-S1	3
	2-S2	4
	3-S2	5
	3-S3	6
Tractive truck full trailer	2-1	3
	2-2	4
	3-2	5
	3-3	6
Tractive truck and semitrailer (Dromedary power unit)	3-S2	5
	4-S2	6
Tractor semitrailer and full trailer (Double trailer)	2-S1-2	5
	2-S2-2	6
	3-S1-2	6
	3-S2-2	7
	3-S2-3	8
	3-S2-4	9
Single-unit trucks	2	2
	3	3

Double trailer combination — A tractor, semitrailer and full trailer. (This combination frequently is called a "double bottom" combination. Also, in some areas a tractive truck full trailer combination is called a "double bottom" because it has two cargo bodies.)

Cargo body types — Trucks and trailers are equipped with many types of cargo bodies to accommodate different commodities. At times, the descriptive names of these cargo bodies are used as prefixes to the type of truck or trailer. From the highway viewpoint, however, it is the basic construction of the vehicles, mainly the number and spacing of axles, which is important, whereas the body type is of less importance. The basic vehicle constructions include single-unit truck, tractive truck, tractor, full trailer, semitrailer, pole trailer, and the several trailer combinations, as defined previously. Cargo body types are generally understood from their common names which usually are descriptive, such as:

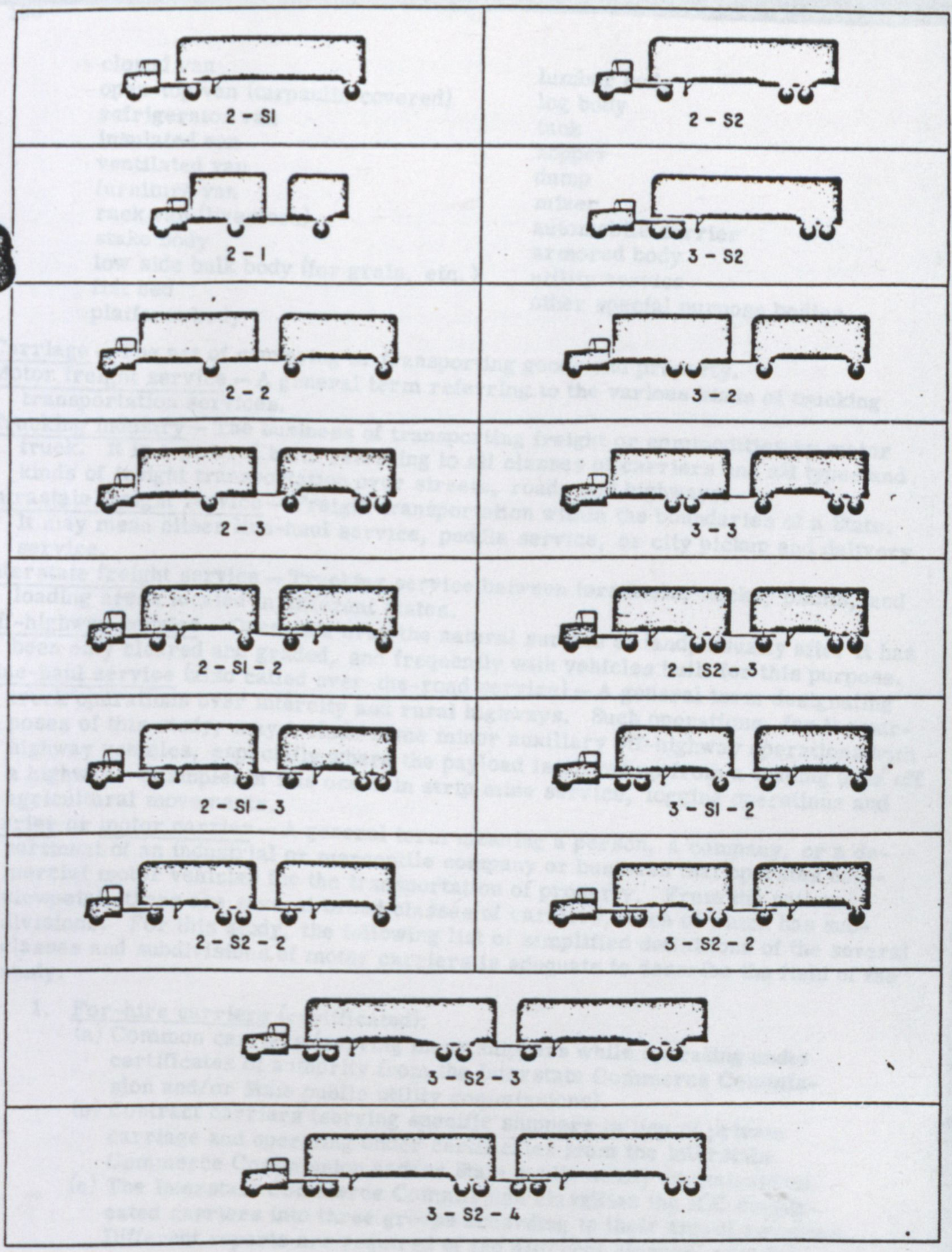

2 – S1
2 – S2
2 – 1
3 – S2
2 – 2
3 – 2
2 – 3
3 – 3
2 – S1 2
2 – S2 2
2 – S1 – 3
3 – S1 – 2
2 – S2 – 2
3 – S2 – 2
3 – S2 – 3
3 – S2 – 4

Figure 50. Commercial vehicle types as designated by code based on axle arrangement.

closed van
open-top van (tarpaulin covered)
refrigerator van
insulated van
ventilated van
furniture van
rack van (livestock)
stake body
low side bulk body (for grain, etc.)
flat bed
platform body
lumber body
log body
tank
hopper
dump
mixer
automobile carrier
armored body
utility service
other special purpose bodies

Carriage — The act of conveying or transporting goods and property.

Motor freight service — A general term referring to the various kinds of trucking transportation services.

Trucking industry — The business of transporting freight or commodities by motor truck. It is a general term referring to all classes of carriers and all types and kinds of freight transportation over streets, roads and highways.

Intrastate freight service — Freight transportation within the boundaries of a State. It may mean either line-haul service, peddle service, or city pickup and delivery service.

Interstate freight service — Trucking service between terminals, docks, plants, and loading areas located in different States.

Off-highway service — Operation over the natural surface of land, usually after it has been only cleared and graded, and frequently with vehicles built for this purpose.

Line-haul service (also called over-the-road service) — A general term designating truck operations over intercity and rural highways. Such operations, for the purposes of this study, may include some minor auxiliary off-highway operations with highway vehicles, especially where the payload is picked up from a loading area off a highway. Examples of this occur in strip mine service, logging operations and agricultural movements.

Carrier or motor carrier — A general term meaning a person, a company, or a department of an industrial or mercantile company or business that operates commercial motor vehicles for the transportation of property. From the national viewpoint, there are several broad classes of carriers, each of which has subdivisions. For this study, the following list of simplified definitions of the several classes and subdivisions of motor carriers is adequate to describe the field of the study.

1. For-hire carriers (certificated):
   - (a) Common carriers (serving many shippers while operating under certificates of authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission and/or State public utility commissions).
   - (b) Contract carriers (serving specific shippers in lieu of private carriage and operating under certificates from the Interstate Commerce Commission and/or State public utility commissions).
   - (c) The Interstate Commerce Commission classifies the ICC certificated carriers into three groups according to their annual revenues. Different reports are required of the different classes, with the Class I making the most comprehensive reports. The three ICC classes are: Class I, annual gross revenues of $1,000,000 or more; Class II, annual revenues between $200,000 and $1,000,000; Class III, annual revenues less than $200,000. These classifications became effective January 1, 1957.
2. Exempt-for-hire carriers — Serve several shippers but haul only exempt commodities, primarily agricultural products, which by law may be transported by for-hire carriers that need not obtain operating certificates from the ICC for the interstate hauling of such exempt commodities. (State regulations vary in regard to this type of carrier.)

3. Private carriers (hauling their own goods):
    - (a) Manufacturing concerns.
    - (b) Mercantile companies and retail stores.
    - (c) Fuel supply companies.
    - (d) Farmers and agricultural supply businesses.
    - (e) Mining and logging companies.
    - (f) Construction companies.
    - (g) Public utility companies.
4. Other suppliers of vehicles for freight transport service are truck leasing companies that furnish vehicles to the different types of carriers for agreed upon fees. However, as suppliers of vehicles for use only by and under the control of others, truck leasing companies are not carriers.
5. A unique form of truck leasing found quite frequently in the trucking industry is one in which the owner of a tractor leases and drives his tractor to haul an employer's trailer. This type of leasing is known commonly by the term "owner-operator." The owner-operator usually is paid a mileage fee which covers fuel, tires, maintenance and depreciation of the tractor. The wages of the owner-operator may be included in the mileage fee, but frequently the drivers are paid wages separate from the vehicle fees.

Purchased transportation — The hiring of vehicles with drivers. There are three general types of purchased transportation:

1. The use of owner-operators.
2. The use of vehicles and drivers supplied by a subsidiary of the parent carrier, or by a truck rental company.
3. In the case of private carriers, the vehicles and drivers may be furnished by a contract carrier which offers carriage "in lieu" of private carriage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission (frequently referred to as the ICC) — A commission of the Federal Government which has authority to regulate common and contract motor carriers of property that operate across State boundaries and in more than one State; that is, operate in interstate service.

Interstate common and contract carriers — Carriers which operate in more than one State under operating certificates from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Intrastate common and contract carriers — Carriers whose operations are confined within the boundaries of a State, and who obtain their operating franchises or certificates from the public utility or public service commissions of the respective States.

Classification of accounts or system of accounts — The "Uniform System of Accounts for Class I Common and Contract Carriers — Prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission — Issue of 1952," (17). Classification of Trucking Services.

The three primary classes of carriers offer a variety of freight carrying and other services. The several types of trucking services include:

1. Line-haul or over-the-road freight hauling — This service includes predominately terminal-to-terminal movements without pickup or delivery service between terminals. Terminals may be carriers' terminals, shippers' or consignees' terminals, and loading or unloading points in rural areas. However, line-haul vehicles, between road trips, frequently are used to deliver freight or to pick up freight for an impending road trip. Because of the difficulties in accounting, all mileage and expenses (except city drivers' wages) of line-haul vehicles in such minor local services are charged to line-haul service.
2. City local trucking services — These services are provided in cities, towns, and contiguous suburbs, and include:
    - (a) Freight service from and to line-haul carrier terminals, warehouses, storage depots, manufacturing plants, etc., and to retail distributors,

sales outlets or to point of use, commonly called city pickup and delivery service.
   - (b) Retail delivery service from retail sales outlets to purchasers (small shipments or packaged deliveries to homes or other business houses).
   - (c) Local household goods moving and transfer service.
   - (d) Local dump trucks used to transport material from and to construction excavations.
   - (e) Transit-mix concrete trucks.
   - (f) Local heavy hauling service. (Transport of machinery and other large and heavy objects.)
   - (g) Fuel delivery trucks. (Coal, gasoline and heating fuels.)
   - (i) Utility and repair trucks. Vehicles used as mobile shops and supply vehicles by public utilities, and by household and building repair and maintenance men, such as plumbers, painters, carpenters, and electricians.

3. Rural local trucking services — These types of services are provided to areas outside of cities, towns and contiguous suburbs. They include trips wholly within the area outside of cities, towns and contiguous suburbs, as well as trips from a city, town and contiguous suburbs to the surrounding area. These rural services are similar to city delivery and pickup services, and, in addition, include farm trucks. The list of services include:
   - (a) Peddle service. This service is defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission as follows: "Peddle trips are trips operated out of a local area, consisting of a city or town and contiguous suburban districts for the purpose of delivering freight to consignees and gathering freight from consignors at points outside such area." (A counterpart to city pickup and delivery service.)
   - (b) Other rural trucking services include the equivalents of those listed under city trucking services.

Shipper — A person or company that originates a shipment, or is the business establishment from which a shipment is received by the carrier. In the case of a private carrier, the carrier may be both the shipper and the consignee, but the term "shipper" is used to designate the initial shipping point or department in a private carrier's operation from which the load was picked up for transportation by the private carrier's motor vehicles.

Consignee — A person, company, or business establishment to which a shipment is to be delivered by the carrier. In the case of a private carrier the term "consignee" is used to designate the receiving point in a private carrier's organization to which a shipment is delivered by the private carrier's motor vehicles.

Freight — A general term referring to all types of commodities or property that is transported. It includes raw products from mines, forests and farms, as well as manufactured goods ready for use by the ultimate consumer. Freight also may be referred to as payload or cargo.

Shipment — A specific amount of freight that is received from one shipper at one point at one time and is transported on a single shipping order, freight bill, or bill of lading. A shipment may contain one or more items or packages, and may include a variety of commodities.

LTL — Defined in different arrangements of words, all of which are intended to mean the same thing. In one source (27) LTL is defined as "less than truckload," whereas another source (2) writes the term out as "less truck load." In either case, LTL refers to the size of a shipment and not to the extent to which the cargo body of a vehicle may be loaded. LTL, when used in reference to a shipment, means a small shipment which pays the LTL freight rate for the subject commodities, instead of the truckload rate. An LTL shipment may contain several packages.

Truckload — Has different meanings in the motor freight business.

1. In a general sense, a truckload means a quantity of freight which visibly fills

the cargo space, or which equals the legal allowed payload weight of a vehicle.

2. In a freight rate or freight tariff sense a volume-minimum shipment is frequently called a "truckload" shipment and means a definite minimum weight of a commodity which is specified in the Motor Freight Classification and carrier's tariff schedules, to be handled as a single shipment. A volume-minimum weight of a commodity entitles the shipment to the truckload freight rate which is less than the LTL freight rate.
3. According to a definition prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for use in part of the statistics of the annual reports of ICC certificated motor carriers, the term "truckload" means any shipment which moves on a single bill of lading and weighs 10,000 lb or more, billed weight.

Volume-minimum shipment — A specific weight of a commodity that is specified in the National Motor Freight Classification (27). A volume-minimum shipment is one which entitles the shipment to the volume shipment rate. A shipment may be larger than the listed volume-minimum weight, but such additional weight does not result in a freight rate lower than that specified for the volume-minimum weight.

Empty weight or tare weight — The weight of a vehicle or trailer combination without cargo, but ready for operation on the highway. Empty or tare weight should include full tanks of engine fuel, spare tires, tire chains, tools and cargo stowage equipment regularly carried on vehicle.

Payload or cargo weight — The weight of the freight being transported in a vehicle or trailer combination, including the weight of the packaging material, pallets, skids, removable racks, and other such cargo equipment which is not included in the empty weight of the vehicle or combination.

Loaded gross weight — The predominant loaded operating weight of a vehicle or trailer combination. The loaded gross weight includes the empty (tare) weight of the vehicle(s), plus the payload (cargo) weight when the cargo body is fully loaded; that is, fully loaded in regard to the stowage capacity of the cargo body for light-density commodities, or to the maximum permitted gross vehicle weight when loaded with heavier commodities.

Trip — The one-way travel from a starting point to a terminal point on a route, usually within one driving shift.

Round trip — Either:

1. A one-way trip on a loop which returns the driver and vehicle to the starting point within one driving shift; or
2. An outbound trip specific point followed by return trip to the starting point, with the outbound trip and the inbound trip over the same route, and within one driving shift.

Run — An assigned unit of vehicle operation that is to be performed in accordance with a prescribed schedule of operation over a route. A run may cover the operation of a vehicle for several consecutive trips requiring more than one driver in a long-haul run, or may cover one or more specific trips or round trips that are to be handled by one driver.

Revenue equipment — Trucks, tractors, and trailers that are used to transport freight.

Revenue service — The use of revenue equipment for the transportation of freight.

Service equipment or service vehicles — Equipment or vehicles which are auxiliary to revenue equipment. Service equipment does not carry freight.

Shop or garage — A building or a part of a building which is arranged and used for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles owned and operated by the carrier, and in which a carrier's employees work. Supplies and repair parts frequently are stored in the same building. Large carriers may have shops at more than one location on their routes.

Service station or servicing area — An area on a carrier's property where the vehicles are serviced; that is, where fuel, engine oil and water are replenished, and where tire inflation, lights, etc., are checked before vehicles start their regular runs.

Dock — A loading platform from which cargo bodies may be loaded with freight and on which freight may be held temporarily before being stowed in or on the cargo body of a vehicle. A dock usually is part of a terminal building or a warehouse.

Terminal — A building and land for handling freight, and usually includes a dock, parking area for cargo vehicles, and offices.

Loading area — An area of ground which is used for loading cargo onto vehicles. The term is usually used in regard to a ground area where there is no dock, but where the cargo may be loaded from stockpiles onto vehicles by means of power lift mechanisms or other devices.

Rural highway — Highways between and outside of cities and towns and their contiguous suburbs, and/or between locations in rural areas. In this study, the term also includes those sections of highways between cities and towns and their contiguous suburbs, along which small business and residential centers have been developed. In this study the rural highways usually had hard, all-weather surfaces.

Expressway — A highway on which, among other features, the access is controlled; that is, the entrances and exits are restricted to specific interchange locations and ramps, and crossings at grade level are not permitted. Expressways may be in either rural or urban areas. Expressways are variously called controlled-access roads, thruways, or turnpikes. Most toll roads are expressways. The new National System of Interstate and Defense Highways is of expressway design.

Bridge formula permissible load — The maximum gross weight allowance of a single vehicle, a trailer combination, or any interior group of axles, when computed by a formula on the order of the following example, which is a simple type of bridge formula:

$$W = C\,(L + 40)$$

in which

W = permitted weight in lb;
C = a constant, minimum recommended value of 700;
L = axle spacing in ft; and
40 = an arbitrary constant value.

Truck Abbreviations

ABF= Arkansas Best Freight System

yard mule: small tractor used to move semi-trailers around the terminal yard.

CB = Crouch Bros. Inc.

CF = Consolidated Freightways

C&H Transportation =
CI/AL = Chicago-[illegible] [illegible] Lines
CW Transport = Central Wisconsin

DOX = Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.

DC International = Denver-Chicago (Now T.I.ME-DC)

K = Kingsway Transports, Ltd

JTL = Jones Truck Lines, Inc.

ETMF = East Texas Motor Freight

IML Freight Inc. = Interstate Motor Lines
IML = [illegible] [illegible] Lines
IRC&D = Irregular-Route-Common Carrier-Delivery

LW = Lee Way Motor Freight Inc.

LTL = Lyons Transport Lines, Inc. also it means
less than truck load.

M&M Transportation = Marks & Malkin

MFI = Middlewest Freightways, Inc.

MX = Michigan Express, Inc.

MF = Motor Freight Corp.

RAZ = Rochester-Albany Delivery

Truck Abbreviations

ABF= Arkansas Best Freight System
APA. Transport =

CB = Crouch Bros. Inc.

CF = Consolidated Freightways

C&H Transportation =
CHIFLI = Chicago-Indiana Frt Lines
CW Transport = Central Wisconsin

DOX = Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.

DC International = Denver-Chicago (Now T.I. ME-DC)

K = Kingsway Transports, Ltd

JTL - Jones Truck Lines, Inc.

ETMF = East Texas Motor Freight

IML Freight Inc. = Interstate Motor Lines
I.ML= Inter Mountain Lines
IRC&D = Irregular-Route-Common Darrier-Delivery

LW = Lee Way Motor Freight Inc.

LTL = Lyons Transport Lines, Inc. also ltl means less than truck load.

M&M Transportation = Marks & Malkin

MFI = Middlewest Freightways, Inc.

MX = Michigan Express, Inc.

MF = Motor Freight Corp.

RAZ = Rochester-Albany Delivery

RTL = Ryder Truck Lines

RIMT = Rock Island Motor Transit Co.

VCS = Valley Motor Lines, Consolidated
Copperstate Lines System.

UBN = United=Buckingham-Norwalk Freight System

TFL = Tucker Freight Lines

T. I. M. E. = The Intercity Motor Express

TMX = Transport Motor Express, Inc.

TC = Transcon

TT Inc. = Toedebusch Transfer, Inc.

TOX = Texas-Oklahoma Express

TT = Terminal Transport

ST= Smith's Transfer Corp.

L. A. S. M. E. = Los Angeles-Seattlem Motor Express

ETMF = East Texas Motor Frt

CTA = Chicago Transit Authority

ITS = Indianapolis Transit System

accessorial service - A service rendered by a carrier in addition to transportation service; e.g. stopping in transit to complete loading or to partially unload, heating, storage, etc.

adoption notice - A notice required to be filed with the interstate Commerce Commission by a carrier or person taking over operating control of another carrier.

aggregated shipments - Several shipments from different shippers to one consignee that are consolidated and treated as a single consignment.

✓ agitator body - A truck body designed and equipped to agitate concrete in transit.

agreed weight - A weight set and agreed upon by carrier and shipper as the basis for charges.

analogous articles - Articles not found in a freight classification but having similar characteristics to one in the classification.

arrival notice - A notice furnished to the consignee of the arrival of freight.

assignee - One to whom a right or property is transferred.

assignor - One by whom a right or property is transferred.

✓ astray freight - Freight bearing marks indicating origin and destinatinn but separated from the waybill.

BOORUM & PEASE
BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

✓ axle weight - The amount of weight transmitted to the highway by one axle.

✓ armstrong starter:
hand crank

✓ aviator = reckless driver

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

✓ balloon freight - Light, bulky cargo.

bill of lading (usually abbreviated B/L) - The written transportation contract between a shipper and a carrier (or their agents).

bill of sale - A contract for the sale of goods.

billed weight - The weight shown in a freight bill.

blanket bond - A bond covering a group of persons, articles, or properties.

✓ blue label - An atomic material shipment.

bonded warehouse - A warehouse owned by persons approved by the Treasury Department.

✓ bottlers body - A truck or trailer body designed primarily for the transportation of cased bottled beverages.

break bulk point - A place where a composite load is separated into individual shipments and routed to different destinations.
also called freight consolidator

bulk freight - Freight not in packages or containers.

✓ bareback: - tractor without its semi-trailer.

✓ bean hauler - a driver who transports fruits and VEGETABLES

✓ bible - the "golden rule" book of driving

✓ body: - the semi-trailer

✓ box - semi-trailer; also the transmission part of the tractor.

✓ bobtail - same as bareback (tractor without its semi-trailer); also a straight truck.

✓ brownie - auxiliary transmission

✓ bull hauler: - who who hauls livestock.

✓ button her up: tie down the load on a truck or trailer

✓ boll weevils = rookie truck driver
low seniority rating

✓ birdyback = tractor or flat bed
trailer combination
that hauls
containerized cargo
from specialized aircraft

✓ cab: - the driver's compartment of a truck or tractor-trailer.

✓ cab-over-engine motortruck - An automotive truck with a substantial part of its engine located under the cab. (also called cab-over)

carrier's lien - A carrier's claim on property being transported as security for charges.

✓ claim agent - An employee who adjusts or settles claims made against his company.

claim tracer - A request for information concerning the status of a claim.

✓ claimant - A person or company filing a claim.

✓ class rate - A transportation charge set for a group of commodities.

commodity rate - A special rate on a specific type of goods, A commodity rate replaces a class rate for goods, except when the tariff specifies the alternative use of class and commodity rates.

✓ common carrier - A transportation business that offers its services to the general public. Interstate common carriers must hold a franchise issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

concealed damage - Damage to the contents of a package that appears in good condition externally.

✓ cackle crate: truck hauling live poultry.

✓ cement mixer - truck with a noisy engine or transmission.

✓ concrete mixer - A truck body designed to mix and agitate concrete.

connecting carrier - A carrier that has a direct physical connection with another for the interchange of cargo.

consignee - One to whom something is being shipped.

✓ consignment - A shipment.

consignor - The person by whom articles are shipped.

✓ containerization - The shipping system based upon large cargo-carrying containers that can be easily interchanged between trucks, trains, and ships without rehandling the contents.

contract carrier - A company that engages in in for-hire transportation of goods under an individual contract or agreement with one or a limited number of shippers.

✓ cubic capacity - The carrying capacity of a truck measured in cubic feet.

✓ cowboy - reckless driver.

✓ creeper gear - lowest gear or combination of gears on a truck, used for extra power.

-coffin box = cubicle where driver sleeps

/COLA - cost of living adjustment

sketch by means of lines **3 :** something drawn or subject to drawing: as **a :** an amount drawn from a fund **b :** a representation formed by drawing **:** SKETCH

drawing account *n* (1924) **:** an account showing payments made to an employee (as a salesman) in advance of actual earnings or for traveling expenses

drawing board *n* (1725) **1 :** a board used as a base for drafting on paper **2 :** a planning stage ‹a project still on the *drawing boards*›

drawing card *n* (1887) **:** one that attracts attention or patronage

drawing pin *n, Brit* (1859) **:** THUMBTACK

drawing room *n* [short for *withdrawing room*] (1642) **1 a :** a formal reception room **b :** a private room on a railroad passenger car with three berths and an enclosed toilet **2 :** a formal reception

drawing table *n* (1706) **:** a table with a surface adjustable for elevation and angle of incline

draw·knife \'drȯ-ˌnīf\ *n* (1703) **:** a woodworker's tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end for use in shaving off surfaces — called also *drawshave*

^{1}**drawl** \'drȯl\ *vb* [prob. freq. of *draw*] *vi* (1604) **:** to speak slowly with vowels greatly prolonged ~ *vt* **:** to utter in a slow lengthened tone — **drawl·er** *n* — **drawl·ing·ly** \'drȯ-liŋ-lē\ *adv*

^{2}**drawl** *n* (1760) **:** a drawling manner of speaking — **drawly** \'drȯ-lē\ *adj*

drawn *past part of* DRAW

drawn butter *n* (1826) **:** melted butter often with seasoning

drawn·work \'drȯn-ˌwərk\ *n* (1595) **:** decoration on cloth made by drawing out threads according to a pattern

draw off *vt* (13c) **:** REMOVE, WITHDRAW ~ *vi* **:** to move apart **:** REGROUP ‹the enemies' losses forced them to *draw off*›

draw on *vi* (15c) **:** APPROACH ‹night *draws on*› ~ *vt* **:** BRING ON, CAUSE

draw out *vt* (14c) **1 :** REMOVE, EXTRACT **2 :** to extend beyond a minimum in time **:** PROTRACT 2 **3 :** to cause to speak freely ‹a reporter's ability to *draw* a person *out*›

draw·plate \'drȯ-ˌplāt\ *n* (1832) **:** a die with holes through which wires are drawn

draw play *n* (1952) **:** DRAW 8

draw poker *n* (1849) **:** poker in which each player is dealt five cards face down and after betting may get replacements for discards

draw·shave \'drȯ-ˌshāv\ *n* (1828) **:** DRAWKNIFE

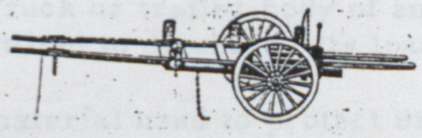
draw shot *n* (1897) **:** a shot in billiards or pool made by striking the cue ball below its center to cause it to move back after striking the object ball

draw·string \'drȯ-ˌstriŋ\ *n* (1845) **:** a string, cord, or tape inserted into hems or casings or laced through eyelets for use in closing a bag or controlling fullness in garments or curtains

draw·tube \-'t(y)üb\ *n* (ca. 1891) **:** a telescoping tube (as for the eyepiece of a microscope)

draw up *vt* (1605) **1 :** to bring (as troops) into array **2 :** to prepare a draft or version of ‹*draw up* plans› **3 :** to straighten (oneself) to an erect posture esp. as an assertion of dignity or resentment **4 :** to bring to a halt ~ *vi* **:** to come to a halt

^{1}**dray** \'drā\ *n* [ME *draye*, a wheelless vehicle, fr. OE *dræge* dragnet; akin to OE *dragan* to pull — more at DRAW] (14c) **:** a vehicle used to haul goods; *specif* **:** a strong low cart or wagon without sides



dray

^{2}**dray** *vt* (1858) **:** to haul on a dray **:** CART

dray·age \'drā-ij\ *n* (1791) **:** the work or cost of hauling by dray

dray horse *n* (1709) **:** a horse adapted for drawing heavy loads

dray·man \'drā-mən\ *n* (1581) **:** one whose work is hauling by dray

^{1}**dread** \'dred\ *vb* [ME *dreden*, fr. OE *drǣdan*] *vt* (bef. 12c) **1 a :** to fear greatly **b** *archaic* **:** to regard with awe **2 :** to feel extreme reluctance to meet or face ~ *vi* **:** to be apprehensive or fearful

^{2}**dread** *n* (13c) **1 a :** great fear esp. in the face of impending evil **b :** extreme uneasiness in the face of a disagreeable prospect ‹his ~ of paperwork› **c** *archaic* **:** AWE **2 :** one causing fear or awe ***syn*** see FEAR

^{3}**dread** *adj* (15c) **1 :** causing great fear or anxiety **2 :** inspiring awe

^{1}**dread·ful** \'dred-fəl\ *adj* (13c) **1 a :** inspiring dread **:** causing great and oppressive fear **b :** inspiring awe or reverence **2 :** extremely bad, distasteful, unpleasant, or shocking **3 :** EXTREME ‹~ disorder› — **dread·ful·ly** \-f(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **dread·ful·ness** \-fəl-nəs\ *n*

^{2}**dreadful** *n* (1873) **:** a cheap and sensational story or periodical

dread·locks \'dred-ˌläks\ *n pl* (1960) **:** long braids of hair worn by Rastafarians

dread·nought \'dred-ˌnȯt, -ˌnät\ *n* (1806) **1 :** a warm garment of thick cloth; *also* **:** the cloth **2** [*Dreadnought*, Brit. battleship] **:** a battleship whose main armament consists of big guns of the same caliber

^{1}**dream** \'drēm\ *n, often attrib* [ME *dreem*, fr. OE *drēam* noise, joy, and ON *draumr* dream; akin to OHG *troum* dream] (13c) **1 :** a series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep — compare REM SLEEP **2 :** an experience of waking life having the characteristics of a dream: as **a :** a visionary creation of the imagination **:** DAYDREAM **b :** a state of mind marked by abstraction or release from reality **:** REVERIE **c :** an object seen in a dreamlike state **:** VISION **3 :** something notable for its beauty, excellence, or enjoyable quality ‹the new car is a ~ to operate› **4 a :** a strongly desired goal or purpose ‹a ~ of becoming president› **b :** something that fully satisfies a wish **:** IDEAL ‹a meal that was a gourmet's ~› — **dream·ful** \-fəl\ *adj* — **dream·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **dream·ful·ness** *n* — **dream·less** *adj* — **dream·less·ly** *adv* — **dream·less·ness** *n* — **dream·like** \'drēm-ˌlīk\ *adj*

^{2}**dream** *vb* **dreamed** \'drem(p)t, 'drēmd\ *or* dre
ing \'drē-miŋ\ *vi* (13c) **1 :** to have a dream
dreams or fantasies ‹~*ing* of a better future›
dreamy ‹houses ~ in leafy shadows —Glad
have a dream of **2 :** to consider as a possibil
(time) in reverie or inaction — usu. used wi
away› — **dream of :** to consider possible or fi
disturbing you›

dream·er \'drē-mər\ *n* (14c) **1 :** one that drea
in a world of fancy and imagination **b :** on
ceives projects regarded as impractical **:** VISIO

dream·land \'drēm-ˌland\ *n* (1834) **:** an unreal
ing only in imagination or in dreams **:** NEVER-

dream up *vt* (1941) **:** to form in the mind **:** DEVI

dream vision *n* (1906) **:** a usu. medieval poem
which the poet pictures himself as falling asle
dream a series of allegorical people and events

dream·world \'drēm-ˌwərld\ *n* (1817) **:** a world

dreamy \'drē-mē\ *adj* **dream·i·er; -est** (1567) 1
night's sleep› **b :** pleasantly abstracted fro
: given to dreaming or fantasy ‹a ~ child›
dream in vague or visionary quality ‹a ~ rec
b : quiet and soothing **c :** DELIGHTFUL, PLE
lē\ *adv* — **dream·i·ness** \-mē-nəs\ *n*

drear \'dri(ə)r\ *adj* (1629) **:** DREARY — **drear** *n*

drea·ry \'dri(ə)r-ē\ *adj* **drea·ri·er; -est** [ME d
bloody, fr. *drēor* gore; akin to OHG *trūrēn* t
fall, Gk *thrauein* to shatter, OE *dropa* drop]
FUL **2 :** causing feelings of cheerlessness **:** GL
ə-lē\ *adv* — **drear·i·ness** \'drir-ē-nəs\ *n*

dreck *also* **drek** \'drek\ *n* [Yiddish *drek* & G d
to OE *threax* rubbish, L *stercus* excrement] (1

^{1}**dredge** \'drej\ *vb* **dredged; dredg·ing** *vt* (1508)
pull out with a dredge — often used with *up*
way) with a dredging machine **2 :** to bring
— often used with *up* ‹*dredging* up memo
dredge **2 :** to search deeply — **dredg·er** *n*

^{2}**dredge** *n* [prob. fr. Sc *dreg-* (in *dregbot* dred
apparatus usu. in the form of an oblong iro
bag net used esp. for gathering fish and she
removing earth usu. by buckets on an endles
3 : a barge used in dredging

^{3}**dredge** *vt* **dredged; dredg·ing** [obs. *dredge*, n.,
drege, fr. MF *dragie*, modif. of L *tragemata*
mata, pl. of *tragēma* sweetmeat, fr. *trōgein* t
(1596) **:** to coat (food) by sprinkling (as with

dree \'drē\ *vt* **dreed; dree·ing** [ME *dreen*, fr.
DRUDGE] *chiefly Scot* (bef. 12c) **:** ENDURE, SUF

dreg \'dreg\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *dregg*; akin to
thrassein to trouble — more at DARK] (14c)
a liquid or precipitated from it **:** LEES — usu.
undesirable part — usu. used in pl. ‹the ~
remaining part **:** VESTIGE — **dreg·gy** \'dreg-ē\

D region *n* (ca. 1930) **:** the lowest part of the
proximately between 30 and 55 miles (50 an
surface of the earth

dreich \'drēk\ *adj* [ME, of Scand origin; ak
chiefly Scot (1813) **:** DREARY

drei·del *also* **dreidl** \'drād-ᵊl\ *n* [Yiddish *dr*
MHG *drǣjen*, fr. OHG *drāen* — more at TH
toy marked with Hebrew letters and spun
chance **2 :** a children's game of chance pla
a dreidel

^{1}**drench** \'drench\ *n* (bef. 12c) **1 :** a pois
specif **:** a large dose of medicine mixed wit
throat of an animal **2 a :** something tha
sufficient to drench or saturate

^{2}**drench** *vt* [ME *drenchen*, fr. OE *drencan*; ak
(bef. 12c) **1 a** *archaic* **:** to force to drink
to (an animal) **2 :** to wet thoroughly (as b
liquid) ‹desserts ~*ed* with brandy› **3 :** to
with liquid that falls or is precipitated **4 :**
as if by soaking or precipitation **:** SATURA
diamonds —Richard Brautigan› ***syn*** see SO

^{1}**dress** \'dres\ *vb* [ME *dressen*, fr. MF *dres*
sumed) VL *directiare*, fr. L *directus* direct,
dis- + *regere* to lead straight — more at
make or set straight **b :** to arrange (as troo
proper intervals **2 :** to prepare for use or
for cooking or for the table **3 :** to add deco
to **:** EMBELLISH **4 a :** to put clothes on **b**
5 *archaic* **:** DRESS DOWN **6 a :** to apply dr
b (1) **:** to arrange (the hair) by combing, br
groom and curry (an animal) **c :** to kill an
consumption **d :** CULTIVATE, TEND; *esp* **:** to
to **e :** to put through a finishing process;
the surface of (as lumber or stone) ~ *vi* **1**
: to put on or wear formal, elaborate, or
expected to ~ for dinner› **2** *of a food* an
dressed — often used with *out* **3 :** to alig
dier in a line to make the line straight —
ship for a celebration by hoisting national e
running a line of signal flags and pennants f

^{2}**dress** *n* (1606) **1 :** APPAREL, CLOTHING **2 :**
woman or girl) usu. consisting of a one-piec
ering, adornment, or appearance appropria
time **4 :** a particular form of presentation **:**

^{3}**dress** *adj* (1767) **1 :** relating to or used fo
formal occasion **3 :** requiring or permittin

dres·sage \drə-'säzh, dre-\ *n* (1936) **:** the exe
precision movements in response to barely
rider

dress circle *n* (1825) **:** the first or lowest cu
main floor in a theater or opera house

donuts = tires

✓ deadhead - A vehicle riding empty.

delivering carrier - The transportation line that delivers a shipment.

demurrage - The detention of a freight shipment beyond a stipulated time. Also, the payment that is made for such delay.

✓ differential route - A route for which there is no published rate. The rate must be computed from the published rates on other routes.

✓ dispatching - The scheduling and control of intercity traffic and intracity pickup and delivery.

dock receipt - A receipt given for a shipment received or delivered at a pier or dock.

drayage - The charge made for handling freight on carts, drays, or trucks.

✓ dump body - A truck or trailer body of any type that can be tilted to discharge its load.

dunnage - The material used to protect or support freight in trucks.

✓ dock - a platform at which trucks unload and load and on which the freight is stored and handled.

✓ dock-walloper - one who handles freight across a dock, and who loads and unloads vehicles.

✓ dog - truck with little power.

donuts = tires

✓dollies - a gear that supports front end of semi-trailer when parked alone; also coupling device consisting of two-wheel axle supporting a fifth wheel by which a semi-trailer can be towed behind another semi-trailer; also small, two-axle used in warehouse.

✓doodle-bug - small tractor used to pull two-axle dollies into a warehouse.

✓double bottom - unit consisting of tractor, semi-trailer and full trailer (one with both front and rear axles).

✓double-clutching - a technique used to shift the gears of a truck transmission without clashing them.

✓down in the corner - "creeper" gear (lowest gear or combination of gears on a truck, used for extra power)

✓drag down- shift down to lower gears too slowly.

✓drop it on the nose -- accidentally pulling a tractor out from under a semi-trailer without first lowering the landing gear to support the trailer's front end.

✓drop the body - unhook and pull a tractor away from a parked semi-trailer.

✓duals - a pair of wheels and tires mounted tog[illegible]

✓dusting - vehicle riding with one wheel off of the pavement and throwing up a cloud of dust.

BOORUM & PEASE

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

✓dollies - a gear that supports front end of semi-trailer when parked alone; also coupling device consisting of two-wheel axle supporting a fifth wheel by which a semi-trailer can be towed behind another semi-trailer; also small, two-axle used in warehouse.

✓doodle-bug - small tractor used to pull two-axle dollies into a warehouse.

✓double bottom - unit consisting of tractor, semi-trailer and full trailer (one with both front and rear axles).

✓double-clutching - a technique used to shift the gears of a truck transmission without clashing them.

✓down in the corner - "creeper" gear (lowest gear or combination of gears on a truck, used for extra power)

✓drag down- shift down to lower gears too slowly.

✓drop it on the nose -- accidentally pulling a tractor out from under a semi-trailer without first lowering the landing gear to support the trailer's front end.

✓drop the body - unhook and pull a tractor away from a parked semi-trailer.

✓duals -a pair of wheels and tires mounted together

✓dusting: - vehicle riding with one wheel off of the pavement and throwing up a cloud of dust.

ASE "NOTEAR" ®

exchange bill of lading - A bill of lading issued in exchange for another bill of lading.

✓ ET & WNC = Eastern Tenn. and Western N. C.

✓ ERISA - Employee Retirement Income Security Act

ESOP - Employee Stock Ownership Plan

✓ flat-bed - A semi-trailer with no sides.

✓ fork lift - A machine used to move goods loaded on pallets or skids.

✓ free on board (abbreviated f. o. b.)- A term that indicates the place where responsibility of risk for goods is passed from the seller to the buyer.

freight forwarder - A company that assembles small shipments from various shippers into larger shipments and then sends these consolidated shipments to a station where they are disassembled and routed to the proper destinations.

✓ fifth wheel - coupling device mounted above the rear axle of a tractor and used to couple and hold the front end of the semi-trailer.

✓ flat-bottom -- truck or trailer with a platform for freight but no sides or top.

✓ flyer - a run in which the driver takes a trailer to a distant terminal, leaves it there and immediately pulls another trailer back to his home terminal.

✓ four-banger -- four cylinder engine.

Freight =

✓ Bulk Driver is road driver

Floating Holiday Provision--
Float 2 different days. If holiday falls on Tues. one of the floating holidays could be on Monday to give employees 4 day weekend.
(7 standard and 2 floating) - 9 holidays in contract. Each year Union and Employer meet to decide on the 2 floating holidays during that coming yr.

Insert the floating holiday either before or after a holiday to allow for 4 continuous days off.

grandfather rights - The rights provided in the Motor Carrier Act for a motor common carrier to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity to operate over the route or routes over which it or its predecessor in interest was in bona fide operation on June 1, 1935, without further proof of public convenience and necessity.

✓ gypsy - An independent truck operator who drives his own truck and obtains freight wherever he can.

✓ goose it: feed gasoline to an engine in irregular spurts or suddenly race the engine.

✓ grandma: - same as a creeper gear (lowest gear or combination of gears on a truck, used for extra power)

✓ Goat 'n shoat = driver of truck that hauls livestock.

[illegible]

✓ —hostler one who services truck
shuttle trucks in compound

✓ hopper body - A truck or trailer body capable of discharging its load through a bottom opening without tilting.

✓ hauling post-holes: driving an empty truck or trailer.

✓ header-board: protective shield at front end of flat bottom trailer to prevent load from shifting forward.

✓ horse: tractor or power unit

✓ hot load: emergency shipment of cargo needed in a hurry.

✓ hundred mile coffee: coffee strong enough to keep you wide awake for at least 100 miles.

✓ House Concern--- a private carrier - delivers its freight and merchandise with its own truck and driver.
If discontinues such method of operation and decides to lease or hire a truck and deliver from an employer covered by this agreement, such employer shall take the driver formally employed by the house concern and assign him to the leased truck.

✓ Heavy Haul (NAT)
transformers, fuselage,
engines, missiles

"hot seat" - New York taxicabs

A gimmick some fleet owners devised to help keep the drivers honest. The back seats of some cabs are wired to the meter. The moment a passenger sits down, the meter automatically starts running. When he gets out, the cabbie stops the meter immediately. Otherwise, it would start clicking again and he'd be stuck with a non-existent fare.

icing charge - A charge made for icing perishable freight.

inflammable liquids - Liquids that give off vapors capable of burning.

initial carrier - The transportation line that picks up a shipment from the shipper.

inland carrier - A transportation line that hauls export or import goods between ports and inland points.

interline - Between two or more transportation lines.

intermediate carrier - A transportation line that hauls a shipment between the originating and the delivering carrier.

interstate - Between states.

Interstate Commerce Commission (abbreviated ICC) - The Federal body charged with enforcing Acts of Congress affecting interstate commerce.

intrastate - Within a state.

issuing carrier - A transportation line that publishes a tariff or issues a bill of lading or other document.

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®
SE "NOTEAR" ®

ITOFCA
Industrial Trailer On
Flat car associates
(Straight Truckload Business
Opportunity)
(Schneider Transp)

Joint routes: Routes established by two or more
connecting carriers for the continuous
through movement of traffic over their

✓ Jacking it around: backing a semi-trailer around
a very sharp curve.

✓ joint routes - Routes established by two or more connecting carriers for the continuous through movement of traffic over their lines.

✓ jacking it around: backing a semi-trailer around a very sharp curve.

ASH = lighter - aboard - ship
containers CF

✓ **kick-down:** shift to lower gear.

✓ **kidney-buster:** hard-riding truck.

LASH = lighter-aboard-ship
containers = CF

less than truckload rate - A rate applicable to a shipment that amounts to less than a truckload.

livestock body - A truck or trailer body designed primarily for the transportation of livestock.

local cartage carrier - A company that transports property entirely within the commercial zone of a municipality or between contiguous cities.

log book - A book carried by truck drivers that is required by Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. It contains the daily record of hours, routes, etc.

long ton (also called gross ton) - 2,240 pounds.

low bed trailer - An open truck-trailer constructed to provide a low platform height. Designed for the transportation of extremely heavy or bulky goods.

lumber body - A platform truck or trailer body designed primarily for the transportation of sawed lumber.

landing gear. Device that supports front end of semi-trailer when not attached to a tractor.

load bar [illegible]

[illegible]

LASME - [illegible]

less than truckload rate - A rate applicable to a shipment that amounts to less than a truckload.

livestock body - A truck or trailer body designed primarily for the transportation of livestock.

local cartage carrier - A company that transports property entirely within the commercial zone of a municipality or between contiguous cities.

log book - A book carried by truck drivers that is required by Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. It contains the daily record of hours, routes, etc.

long ton (also called gross ton) - 2,240 pounds.

low-bed trailer - An open truck-trailer constructed to provide a low platform height. Designed for the transportation of extremely heavy or bulky goods.

lumber body - A platform truck or trailer body designed primarily for the transportation of sawed lumber.

landing gear: device that supports front end of semi-trailer when not attached to a tractor.

load her heavy on the high side: load toward the left side of trailer so as to be heavier on the higher side of the road.

lumpers - unloads frt. at terminal (doesn't travel) - paid by driver

LASME = Los Angeles-Seattle Motor Express now T. I. M. E. - DC Inc.

manifest - A document describing a shipment or the contents of a vehicle or ship.

memorandum bill of lading - A duplicate copy of a bill of lading.

mileage rate - The rate applied to shipments that is based on distance.

mixed truckload rates - Rates applicable to a truckload of different articles in a single consignment.

motortruck - A motor-driven vehicle used for transporting freight.

✓mule: small tractor used to pull two-axle dollies in a warehouse.

MTIRB = Motor Transport Industrial Relations Bureau

✓ nonpowered axle (also called a dead axle)- An axle that supports part of the weight of the vehicle but does not transmit driving force to the wheels.

BOORUM & PEASE "N

✓ open-top van body - A truck or trailer with closed sides and ends but without a permanent metal top. It may be fully enclosed by a movable top or tarpaulin.

✓ order bill of lading - A negotiable receipt and contract between a carrier and shipper by which legal possession of the shipment may be transferred from person to person by endorsement.

over short and damaged (abbreviated OS& D) - The report filed by freight agents to show the discrepancies between the freight on hand and the freight listed on the bill. Freight not covered by billing is "over," freight missing is "short," and freight received in bad condition is "damaged."

✓ open top: trailer with sides but no permanent top; often used particularly for machinery or heavy equipment that must be lowered into place by crane; often uses tarpaulin.

✓ OTP (on the premises)

✓ O. N. C. = Oregon-Nevada-California

✓ OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Adm. Dept. of Labor

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

peddle run - truck run with frequent deliveries in route

Driver = of peddle runs within 75 miles radius of city.

Airline -

equip. have steps or some other suitable device to enable driver to get in and out of body.

what is a peddle-driver?

Ann T.

PROD = Professional Drivers

✓ peddle run - A truck run with frequent deliveries enroute.

perishable freight - Freight subject to decay or deterioration.

piggyback - The transportation of a highway trailer on a rail flatcar.

✓ platform body - A truck or trailer body with a floor but no sides or roof.

point of origin - The terminal at which a shipment is received by a transportation line from the shipper.

✓ powered axle (also called a drive axle) - An axle that supports a portion of the vehicle weight and transmits a driving force to the wheels.

✓ proof of delivery - The receipt copy of a freight bill that is signed by the consignee at time of delivery and kept by the carrier as proof of delivery.

✓ pro rate - in proportion.

prorate - To divide or distribute proportionally.

✓ peach-picker: a very high cab-over-engine tractor.

✓ peanut wagon: small tractor pulling a large trailer.

✓ pick-up: small truck used for picking up and delivering package freight within a city.

P.I.E. - Pacific Intermountain Express.

✓ pots: flares placed on highways to warn traffic of an obstruction or hazard.

✓ pull the pin: release the pin that holds a semi-trailer on a fifth wheel.

✓ pup: four-wheel trailer with a short wheel base.

✓ put on the air: apply the brakes.

portability agreement -

✓ palletize = to place on, transport or store by means of pallets (portable platform of wood or other material for handling, storing or movement of packages.

✓ pajama wagon - truck with sleeping accommodations for the second driver

✓ PTC = Private Truck Council of America

✓ rag top - An open-top trailer that uses tarpaulin for a covering.

✓ reefer: refrigerated truck or trailer used for perishable goods.

✓ rig: truck, tractor-semitrailer, truck and full trailer or any other combination.

✓ rags = badly worn tires

✓ big rigger = old veteran truck driver who'll drive nothing but the biggest trucks

Rigger = Local Cartage

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

shipper's load and count - A term indicating that the contents of a truck were loaded and counted by the shipper but not checked or verified by the transportation line.

short ton (also called net ton) - 2,000 pounds.

✓ sleeper cab - A truck-tractor or motortruck cab that has a bed or bunk.

stem time –

stevedore - One who loads or unloads boats.

storage in transit - The temporary safekeeping of a shipment between point of origin and destination.

✓ straight bill of lading - A non-negotiable shipping document consigning goods to a specific party.

surcharge - A charge above the usual or customary charge.

✓ semi: semi-trailer; used loosely in referring to tractor and semi-trailer unit.

✓ sick horse: a tractor in poor mechanical condition, especially with low power.

✓ six-banger: six-cylinder engine.

✓ skins: tires

✓ sleeper: truck with a sleeping compartment in the cab.

✓ snub nose: same as "cab over". (a vehicle with a substantial part of its engine located under the cab)

✓ slip-seat: Driver takes trailer to certain place and then another driver takes it on

✓ split-shifting: simultaneous shifting of the gears in the main and auxiliary transmissions.

spot the body: park a semi-trailer or trailer

✓ spotter: worker in terminal yard who parks vehicles brought in by regular drivers; also a supervisor who checks the activities of the drivers on the road.

✓ stem winder: hand-crank starter

✓ straight job: a truck which has a body built onto its chassis.

✓ swamper: same as dock-walloper; also a helper riding in the truck (one who handles freight across a dock, and who loads and unloads vehicles.)

School:

Truck Driver Training School
Commercial Trades Institute
Huntley, Illinois 60142

✓ sheep herder = reckless driver

✓ Steel = FASH
Fraternal assn of Steel Haulers

✓ CIT = Council of Independent Truckers.

Scat = Special commn. Road Driver

✓ truck trailer - A freight-carrying vehicle designed to be drawn by a truck or truck-tractor.

✓ truckload - The quantity of freight that will fill a truck.

✓ tanker: truck, semi-trailer or trailer with a tank body for hauling milk, petroleum products, chemicals, other liquids.

✓ The Hound: greyhound bus

✓ twin-screw: a truck or tractor with two rear axles, both driven by the engine.

✓ T.O.F.C. - Trailer on Flat Car.

✓ T.E.A.M. Teamsters Economic Action Mobilization (WCT

T. I. M. E. - D. C., Inc.
was
The Inter City Motor Express = T. I. M. E.
Denver-Chicago = D. C. Intl

L. A. S. M. E. = Los Angeles-Seattle Motor Express

TURF
(Don Vestal maverick Teamsters - Local 327, Nashville, Tenn.)
TEAMSTERS UNITED RANK and FILE

tailboard artist = driver who is
convinced his better
at his job than
anyone else and
wants to prove it.

T.O.X = Texas Oklahoma Express

TMT = Trailer Marine Transit
Crowley Maritime
ILA

✓ **tack:** short for tachograph or tachometer.

✓ **tachograph** - A device used in a cab to automatically record miles driven, number of stops, speed, and other factors during a trip.

✓ **tailgating** - Driving too close behind the vehicle ahead.

✓ **tank trailer** - A fully enclosed truck trailer designed solely for the transportation of liquid commodities in bulk.

terminal charge - A charge made for services performed at terminals, the places for the handling and temporary storage of freight.

✓ **through bill of lading** - Either straight or order bills of lading may be designated "through" It covers shipment by more than one transportation company at a fixed rate for the entire service.

✓ **tilt-bed trailer** - A truck trailer with one or more axles centered on a platform-type body that may be manipulated to form a loading or unloading ramp.

tonnage - The total weight in tons.

tracer- A request that a carrier locate a shipment to speed its movement or to establish delivery.

✓ **tandem:** semi-trailer with two rear axles

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

UNCC = Unions Nationwide
Coordinating Council
For The Oil and
Allied Industries
Richmond, Calif
Sam Swisher

unclaimed freight - Freight that has not been
claimed by the consignee or owner,
or freight that cannot be delivered.

unclaimed freight - Freight that has not been called for by the consignee or owner, or freight that cannot be delivered.

BOORUM & PEASE "NoTEAR" ®

warehouse receipt - A receipt for goods placed in a warehouse.

waybill - A document issued with every freight shipment, giving details regarding the goods, route and charges.

wet goods - Liquids.

✓ **wrecker body** - A truck body designed primarily for the transportation of disabled vehicles and equipped with a means for hoisting and towing such vehicles.

W.I.F.E.U. Warehouse and Industrial Federated Employees Union Local 242, New Brunswick, N.J.

✓ woodchuck - rookie truck driver
low seniority rating

EASE "NoTEAR" ®

Under common —
company affiliate like leasing
co of parent co — under common
control with carrier

CHAPTER VII
SHIPPING

AB SORP' TION OF CHARG' ES
A carrier's practice of absorbing specific charges for services or for the use of facilities such as switching, dockage, lighterage, or wharfage; or including them in the line haul rates rather than assessing them as separate charges to the shipper or consignee.

AG' GRE GAT" ED OR POOLED SHIP' MENTS
A number of individual shipments to a single consignee consolidated into one carload, truckload, or shipload so that those who use the arrangement can take advantage of the lower carload, truckload, or shipload rates rather than the higher rates applicable to the individual small-lot consignments.

AIR BILL, U' NI FORM
Uniform bill of lading used for airfreight shipments.

AIR EX PRESS'
The shipment of goods by air; a service which is provided by the Railway Express Agency. Up to a certain weight, this form of transportation is less expensive than airfreight.

AIR' FREIGHT"
The airlines, including common carriers, noncertificated common carriers, and contract carriers, offer transportation services by air. In common carrier operations, 20 of the certificated airlines banded together to form Air Cargo, Inc., which acts as a tariff publishing agent.

Armstrong starter: hand crank.

BAIL' MENT, WARE' HOUSE"
The act of placing or storing goods, whose title has not yet been transferred, in a warehouse under the responsibility of a bailee.

BILL OF EN' TRY
A memorandum of goods entered at the custom house whether for import or export.

BILL OF LAD' ING (B/L)
A document given by a common carrier, representing both a receipt for the goods shipped and a contract for the shipment.

BILL OF LAD' ING, NE GO' TI A BLE
A form of bill of lading which states that goods described therein will be delivered to bearer or to someone named in the document. Such a bill of lading is negotiable and can circulate as money.

BILL OF LAD' ING, NON NE GO' TI A BLE
A form of bill of lading which provides that the goods described therein will be delivered only to the consignee.

BILL OF LAD' ING, OR' DER
A form of bill of lading which states that goods are consigned "to the order of" any person named in such a bill.

BILL OF LAD' ING, STRAIGHT
A form of bill of lading which states that goods are consigned to a specified person without any "order" words appearing in the contract.

BREAK' AGE
Money cost of goods damaged in transit.

C.A.F.
"Cost and freight." A selling price of merchandise which includes the cost of goods and the freight to the buyer's store or warehouse.

C.B.D.
"Cash before delivery." Goods which are paid for before they are delivered to the consumer.

C.I.F.
"Costs, insurance and freight." A selling price which includes the cost of goods, the cost of insuring the shipment, and the cost of freight to the buyer's place of business.

C.O.D.
"Cash on Delivery." Goods which are paid for at the time they are delivered to the consumer.

CAR' LOAD" (C.L.)
Merchandise from consignors sent in carload shipment. Rates for these shipments are lower than less-than-carload (l.c.l.) rates.

CAR' RI ER
A person or company engaged in the business of transportation.

CHAR' TER
To contract for, as to charter a bus.

CLAIMS, FREIGHT
Principal classes of claims that are made against the carrier are (1) overcharge claims, (2) claims for observed damage or loss, (3) claims for unconcealed damage or loss, or those not observed from the condition of the goods at the time of delivery. Strict rules are made by carriers governing the filing of claims and the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) requires that only legitimate claims filed within time limits prescribed by law be paid by the carriers.

CLAS" SI FI CA' TION, FREIGHT
(1) A tariff issued by the railroad classification committees that classifies articles for rate purposes. (2) Rating; the class to which articles are assigned for rate making purposes. (3) Freight classification yard; a railroad switching yard where cars are made up into trains according to destination.

COM' MON CAR' RI ER
An individual or company making a regular business of carrying persons or goods for money payment.

CON SIGN'
To transfer goods to another, ordinarily for the purpose of their future sale.

CON" SIGN EE'
The party to whom something is shipped; one to whom goods are consigned or transferred.

CON SIGN' MENT
A shipment of merchandise from the owner (consignor) to another party (consignee) who becomes a selling agent of the owner.

CON SIGN' OR
The party by whom something is shipped; one who transfers goods to another person or company for selling.

CON TAIN' ER SERV' ICE
A service provided by railroads, mostly for shippers who make less than carload lot shipments. The railroad furnishes steel containers to the shipper who fills each with goods being sent to a particular consignee. The containers are picked up by the railroad, and at the railroad destination they are reloaded on special trucks and delivered to consignee.

CON TAIN' ER SHIP' MENTS
The transportation of LCL (less than carload lots) shipments in large containers, perhaps six to the car, to take advantage of rates upon the goods in container lots.

CON VEY' ANCE
The act of transmitting; a vehicle.

CUS' TOM HOUSE"
The place where duties are paid, and vessels are entered and cleared.

CUS' TOM HOUSE" BRO' KER
An agent who attends to the clearing of goods and vessels for another.

CUS' TOMS
Government-levied duties payable on goods imported from abroad.

CUS' TOMS DU' TY
Taxes levied and collected by the Federal Government on some types of merchandise and raw materials imported into the United States.

DE MUR' RAGE
Charges made on freight shipments that are not unloaded from the railroad cars within two days after arrival.

DE' POT
A railroad or bus station, or a storehouse.

DESK JOB' BER
The same as drop shipper.

DI VER' SION IN TRANS' IT
An expression in transportation referring to the act of a shipper who changes the route or destination of a carload shipment from that originally planned.

DOCK' AGE
Accommodation at a dock; money paid for it.

DOUBT' FUL CLAIMS
Claims that the carrier considers "doubtful" are the hardest to collect; they arise from situations where it is almost impossible to prove carrier liability. Generally, presentation of a claim for reimbursement on loss or damage to a shipment that traveled under a shippers load is inexpedient unless it can be proved that the carrier was negligent.

DRAY' AGE
Charge for transporting goods short distances.

DROP SHIP' PER
A limited-function wholesaler who collects orders from retailers and directs the manufacturer to ship direct to the retailer.

DU' TY
Tax levied by the government on certain exports, imports, or other articles.

EM BAR' GO
Restriction or stoppage of trade with a foreign country.

EN ROUTE'
Goods or persons in process of reaching a destination.

EX' CISE TAX
Federal taxes on commodities or services offered by business, such as on luggage, jewelry, telegrams, transportation, automobiles, and numerous other articles of trade.

EX' PE DITE
To quicken the progress of.

EX' PE DIT" ING
The hurrying or speeding up of a shipment toward its destination, and the attempt to avoid delays that might require tracing.

EX PENSE' IN' VOICE
An itemized list used in foreign trade showing the various charges and fees paid out by the shipper of goods.

EX' PORT
To send out of a country, as merchandise, etc.

EX PRESS' CLAS" SI FI CA' TION
The four express classes are: (1) First Class: all property received for shipment unless classified otherwise. (2) Second Class: all goods and drink products except alcoholic liquor. (3) Third Class: printed matter. (4) Special Class: money, documents, manuscripts, and securities.

EX PRESS' COL' LECT
A means of shipment, the charges for which are to be paid by the receiving party.

EX PRESS' AND PAR' CEL POST COM PAR' A TIVE RATE GUIDE
Aids shippers in determining the most economical method of sending goods.

F.A.S. (FREE ALONGSIDE)
(F.A.S. vessel—named port of shipment) Under this term, the seller quotes a price including delivery of the goods alongside overseas vessel and within reach of its loading tackle.

F.O.B.
Free on board. Seller pays freight or shipping charges for the point designated. In F.O.B. shipping point, the seller pays only for delivering the goods to the place of shipment. In F.O.B. destination freight charges are paid by the seller all the way to the buyer's city.

F.O.B. PRICE
The price, when used without further qualification, charged at a designated location, i.e., farm, factory, wellhead, mine mouth, mill, or warehouse, where the goods were produced extracted, fabricated, or stored.

F.O.B. PRIC' ING
This policy means that the manufacturer quotes prices F.O.B. plant and the buyer pays the freight.

FED' ER AL COM MU" NI CA' TIONS COM MIS' SION (FCC)
An independent government body, appointed by the President and charged with the regulation of all common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign communication by wire or by radio.

FISH' Y BACK
The carrying of railroad freight cars or trucks on barges, boats, or ships.

FLIGHT NUM' BER
Number assigned for convenience by an airline to a specific flight to distinguish it from other flights. Instead of identifying a flight by time of departure and route, the airlines identify it by number.

FORK-LIFT TRUCK
A type of mobile machine, usually used in warehouses, designed to lift and store merchandise resting on metal or wooden pallets.

FOR' WARD ING A' GENT
A firm specializing in the shipping of goods abroad. All payments made for insurance and other expenses are charged to the foreign buyer.

FRAG' ILE
Breakable or easily broken.

FREE LIST
A list of goods or merchandise admitted to a country free of duty.

FREE PORT

A port where merchandise may pass duty-free.

FREE TRADE

Trade or commerce free from tariffs or customs duties.

FREIGHT

The goods to be transported; also, a mode of transportation.

FREIGHT' AGE

Charge for freight; cargo; act of freighting.

FREIGHT CARS

Special types of freight cars include (1) crate: walls of slats with spaces between to allow ventilation. Used for shipping cattle. (2) Flat: just a platform for shipping heavy equipment. (3) gondola: sides halfway up; no top. Used for shipping vegetables and many other items. (4) hopper: similar to gondola, but has a chute at bottom. Used for shipping coal and similar materials. (5) refrigerated: ice-cooled car for shipping perishable items. (6) tank: actually a tank on wheels.

FREIGHT FOR' WARD ERS

Companies engaged in the service of consolidating small lots of freight into larger lots for shipment via railroad, water, or truck or via a combination of these services.

FREIGHT IN' WARD

Freight paid on incoming shipments, treated as an element of cost of goods or materials received, or refunded by the seller or deducted on his invoice, according to the terms of sale.

FREIGHT OUT' WARD

Freight paid or allowed by the seller on outgoing shipments to customers. In the accounts it may appear as a selling expense or deduction from sales.

HAR' BOR MAS' TER

An official whose duty is to see that the regulations of the government are observed in a harbor.

IM' PORT

To bring into one's country; merchandise brought into a country from abroad.

IM PORT' ER

A merchant who brings in goods from abroad.

IM' POST

A tax, especially duty levied on goods brought into a country.

IN SUR' A BLE

Capable of being insured against loss or damage.

IN SUR' ANCE, CAR' GO

A form of marine insurance which provides protection against loss of cargo.

IN' TER STATE" COM MERCE' COM MIS' SION (ICC)

A federal commission created for the purpose of regulating water or land transportation in interstate commerce.

IN TRANS' IT

On the way; in process of being shipped. Sometimes expressed in transitu.

IN-TRANS' IT PRIV' I LEGE

The right of a shipper without forfeiting the through rate to stop a shipment of goods en route in order to have something done to it.

IN' TRA-STATE

Within a state. Usually refers to business conducted between persons or businesses located in the same state.

IN' VOICE

A written account of merchandise and prices, delivered to the buyer; a bill.

I TIN' ER AR'' Y

Outline or schedule of a traveler's route or journey, with details of all hotel and travel reservations, including times of departures and arrivals, class of accommodation, and routes to be traveled.

JET' SAM

Goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship's cargo in time of danger.

JET' TI SON

The throwing of cargo overboard when a ship is in danger; the overthrown cargo.

K.D.

Knocked down. Refers to the state in which machines and other objects that require assembling by the recipient are shipped.

"KNOWN LOSS CLAIMS"

A known loss arises from the carrier's failure to make delivery.

L.C.L. (LESS THAN CAR' LOAD)

Refers to merchandise from several consignors who have small shipments to be sent to the same destination. Also known as package-car shipment.

L. O. G. SLIP

Left own goods. A receipt for merchandise that the customer of a retail store leaves for delivery, alteration, or repair. It is also called C. O. G. (customer's own goods).

L. T. L.

Less than truckload. This term refers to less than the quantity of freight required to apply the truckload (T.L.) rate charged by motor carriers for transportation.

LA' BEL ING, DE SCRIP' TIVE

A method of distinguishing between packaged goods by means of written descriptions on the labels affixed to the packages.

LA' BEL ING, GRADE

A method of categorizing packaged goods according to levels of quality, weight and size by means of symbols which are written on labels affixed to the packages.

LA' BELS

Any markings, tags, or classifications placed on articles in order to identify them or to designate their ownership, price quality or destination.

LEAK' AGE

Allowance made for the quantity of anything that passes in or out; the quantity which leaks.

LEON' ARD'S GUIDE

A publication of G. R. Leonard and Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., which contains rates and routings for express, freight, and parcel-post shipments.

LIGHT' ER AGE

The unloading of a cargo into a lighter for conveyance to or from the shore.

LOAD' ING

Bracing and tieing shipments aboard vehicles of carriers so that damage will be minimized.

LONG' SHORE'' MAN

A stevedore; one who loads and unloads vessels.

MAN'I FEST
Waybill or statement of a vessel's cargo.

MAR'I TIME
Pertaining to matters connected with the sea.

MA TE'RI ALS HAN'DLING
The moving of material through the process of physical distribution—from assembly line to warehouse, from warehouse to carrier, from carrier to warehouse again or direct to the customer.

MER'CHANT MAN
A trading vessel, as distinguished from a warship.

MO'TOR FREIGHT
The shipment of goods by truck or by a motor-truck freight company.

OF FI'CIAL RAIL'WAY" GUIDE
A monthly publication containing the latest schedules of all railroads in the United States. It also contains schedules for airlines and steamships.

O'VER CHARGE" CLAIMS
Claims which result from the overpayment of a freight bill. The carriers are obligated to refund any overcharge.

O'VER FREIGHT
Freight on hand at a depot that lacks a waybill and that is unidentifiable for delivery purposes.

PACK'AG ING
Packing an article in an appropriate container for shipment so that it will be delivered undamaged to the customer.

PAL'LET I ZA"TION
The process of shipping goods on comparatively lightweight, double-decked wooden platforms called pallets.

PAR'CEL POST
Fourth-class mail service.

PER'ISH A BLES
Goods subject to spoilage.

PIG'GY BACK
A railroad service by which trucks ride on railroad flatcars.

POOL CAR
A carload containing a number of small lots shipped to two or more receivers in the same area; by consolidating shipments to make up a full car and sharing the costs, each shipper or receiver pays less than if the shipment were less than carload (L.C.L.).

POR'TAGE
A carrying of goods, etc., from one waterway to another; the cost of such carriage.

PRE PAID'
Paid in advance. The payment for a service at the time it is requested. In business, the terms prepaid insurance and prepaid shipment are commonly used.

PUB'LIC CAR'RI ER
An agency that carries passengers, for a fee, from one location to another. Buses, railroads, steamships, street cars, and taxicabs are examples of public carriers.

RAIL'WAY" EX PRESS' A'GENCY (REA)
A company whose main business is to transport all types of goods to any loca-

tion within the United States and to many foreign countries. If goods are sent via Railway Express, they can be picked up at one's home or place of business and delivered to their destination. Also, by using Railway Express, it is possible to send goods collect. (C. O. D.)

RATE
The price to be paid for transportation service.

RATE, FREIGHT
The charge made by a common or contract carrier for the transportation of commodities.

RATES, CLASS
A schedule of costs for shipping by rail various goods which are distinguished by descriptive categories.

RATES, COM MOD' I TY
A schedule of costs for shipping by rail various goods specified by name.

RATES, EX CEP' TION
A schedule of costs for shipping by rail goods which are classified as exceptions to class rates. Class rates are defined elsewhere.

RU' RAL DE LIV' ER Y (R.D.)
A postal designation, meaning that the addressee must pick up his mail at the post office. In effect in rather isolated areas.

RU' RAL FREE DE LIV' ER Y (R.F.D.)
A postal designation, meaning that mail will be delivered at the addressee's mailbox, which may be some distance from his dwelling. In effect in areas distant from a central post office.

SHIP' PERS LOAD AND COUNT
Carload freight that is loaded, counted, and sealed by the shipper and not verified by the carrier. In such instances, the term "shipper's load and count" is marked on the bill of lading; it makes a claim for damage against the carrier difficult to prove and therefore more difficult to collect.

SHIP' PING IN STRUC' TIONS
Memorandum on purchase order directing seller where to ship goods, how they should be packed, and any special instructions concerning marking of cartons, splitting of shipment, etc.

SHIP' PING OR' DER
The copy of the bill of lading that is retained by the carrier as its record of the shipment. It serves as the document upon which the waybill, freight bill, arrival notice, delivery receipt, and other carrier shipping documents are based.

SHIP' PING RE CEIPT'
A receipt the express company gives the sender for each shipment of goods.

SPE' CIAL DE LIV' ER Y
A service offered by the post office, for additional postage, when a letter or a package is to be delivered promptly by messenger after it reaches the receiver's post office.

SPE' CIAL HAN' DLING
A service for which an extra fee is paid when sending packages via parcel post. Here fourth-class mail (parcel post) receives the same type of transportation and delivery service that first-class mail receives.

SPE CIF' IC DU' TY
A customs tax based on measurement—length and weight—rather than on the value of the item, as is the case with ad valorem duty.

STE' VE DORE"
A man who loads and unloads or is responsible for the loading and unloading of ships.

STOP' PAGE IN TRANS' IT
When a seller, after having shipped goods to a buyer at a distance, learns that the buyer is insolvent, he has the right to stop the goods at any time before they reach the buyer. This right, is called the right of stoppage in transitu (in transit).

STRAIGHT BILL OF LAD' ING
Form prepared by a shipping clerk when goods are sold on account or have been paid for before shipment. A straight bill of lading is not negotiable.

SU" PER CAR' GO
An official who has charge of the cargo and business affairs of a merchant ship during a voyage.

TARE
The weight of the container, barrel, package, crate, or vehicle in which goods are loaded for shipment; it is subtracted from gross weight to arrive at the net weight.

TAR' IFF
Either (1) the law that fixes the duties that must be paid to a government for exporting and importing types of merchandise, or (2) the duty on an individual item.

TEAM TRACK
A railroad siding which permits the trucks of consignees to move alongside railroad cars in order to unload them.

TER' MI NAL SERV' ICES
Various services provided by railroads at terminals, such as temporary storage facilities, private sidings and "team" tracks.

THOM' AS REG' IS TER OF A MER' I CAN MAN" U FAC' TUR ERS
A list of all manufacturers in the United States that is published by the Thomas Publishing Company, New York, New York.

TIME DRAFT
A negotiable instrument that the drawee must pay at the specified time after it has been presented to him for acceptance.

TIME' TA" BLE
A printed table used mostly by passengers who travel via bus, railroad, and airplane. On bus and railroad timetables, the hours from midnight to noon are in light print (a.m.) and the hours from noon to midnight are in heavy print (p.m.).

TIME ZONE
Area that has one time. In the United States there are four time zones: Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

TRAC' ER
A form or person for locating goods or packages lost in the mail or other shipping method.

TRAC' ING
The method of following a shipment to determine its whereabouts when it has been delayed. It is usually done by the shipper or consignee of the shipment. Tracing should be distinguished from expediting. Tracing is not used to obtain special delivery service from the carriers.

TRAF' FIC
Amount of business conducted by a common carrier.

TRAF' FIC MAN' AG ER
The person who administers traffic functions, directs the receiving, packing, and shipping rooms, and supervises the motor-truck fleet, the warehouses, and other service facilities.

TRAF' FIC STOP' PER
A point-of-purchase display or advertisement used to attract prospective buyers.

TRANS' IT
Act of passage over or through, by conveyance.

TRANS" POR TA' TION FLOAT' ER
A form of inland marine insurance which supplements marine insurance by giving protection to property while it is being transported by rail, rail express, air express, public truck and coastwise steamer.

TRANS" POR TA' TION, PIPE' LINE"
A form of transportation in which liquids, gases, and some solids are moved through pipes from one point to another.

TRANS SHIP' MENT
The removal of goods or merchandise from one means of transportation to another.

TRUNK LINE
A main-line railroad, telegraph, or telephone.

UN" CON CEALED' DAM' AGE CLAIMS
Unconcealed damage is visible upon arrival of the shipment. Hence, the extent of the damage should be indicated on the receipt that is given to the carrier.

U' NI FORM AIR BILL
Airfreight bill of lading, which is sometimes referred to as a uniform bill of lading.

U' NI FORM FREIGHT RATE
The cost of sending goods by railroad, as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

U' NI FORM LAWS
Conflicting state statutes have led to the establishment of uniform laws in some areas of business and commerce: Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, Uniform Partnership Act, Uniform Stock Transfer Act, Uniform Warehouse Receipt Act.

U' NIT LOAD' ING
See Palletization.

UN MAIL' A BLE MAT' TER
Any material that, according to law, cannot be placed in the mails. E.G., dynamite cannot be mailed, because it might cause injury to a person handling it. Indecent material cannot be mailed, for it is against the law to produce and sell it.

VAN
A trucklike vehicle used in moving goods.

VI' A
By the way of.

WARE' HOUSE"
A building where bulk goods are stored.

WARE' HOUSE" RE CEIPT'
An instrument listing the goods or commodities deposited in a warehouse.

This instrument is a receipt for the commodities listed, and for which the warehouse is the bailee.

WA'TER RIGHTS

The rights and responsibilities an owner of land has on water that flows from his land to the land of another. E.G., the water cannot be polluted. Also called riparian rights.

WA'TER TRANS" POR TA'TION

Shipping goods by boat, which is a slow but economical means of transportation.

WAY'BILL" (W/B)

A document made out by the transportation company and used in shipping goods by freight. It accompanies the shipment to its destination and contains the name of shipper, the name of consignee, route the shipment is to travel, number of articles shipped, and the cost of shipment.

WEIGHT LIM'ITS

Restrictions on weight of goods to be shipped or transported.

WHARF'AGE

A fee for using a pier.